

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Fillmore announced the death of Gen. Taylor to the Senate, and vacated his seat as Vice President. At 12 o'clock, on that day, he took the oath of office as President of the United States, in presence of both Houses of Congress and a large assemblage of the people. Immediately afterwards he sent in the following Message to the two Houses:

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1850.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:
A great man has fallen among us, and a whole country is called to an occasion of unexpected, deep, and general mourning.

I recommend to the two Houses of Congress to adopt such measures as in their discretion may seem proper, to perform with due solemnities the funeral obsequies of ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the United States, and thereby to signify the great and affectionate regard of the American People for the memory of one whose life has been devoted to the public service; whose career in arms has not been unmarked by usefulness or brilliancy; who has been so recently raised by the unselfish voice of the people to the highest civil authority in the Government, which he administered with so much honor and advantage to his country, and by whose sudden death so many hopes of future usefulness have been blighted forever.

To you, Senators and Representatives of a nation in tears, I can say nothing which can alleviate the sorrow with which you are oppressed. I appeal to you to aid me, in the discharge of the duties from which, however much I may be oppressed by them, I dare not shrink; and I rely upon Him who holds in his hand the destinies of nations to endow me with the requisite strength for the task, and to avert from our country the evils apprehended from the heavy calamity which has befallen us.

I shall most readily concur in whatever measure the wisdom of the two Houses may suggest, as befitting this deeply melancholy occasion.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Eloquent and affecting eulogiums upon Gen. Taylor, were then delivered in the Senate, by Messrs. Downs, Webster, Cass, Pearce, King, and Berrien; and in the House by Messrs. Conrad, Winthrop, Baker, Bayley, Hilliard, King, McLane, and Marshall. We quote the following impressive expressions from Mr. Berrien's remarks:

"If, Senators, we can feel that in the sudden death of our patriot chieftain—in this abrupt summons of one without fear and without reproach—in the vigor of life, and in the full enjoyment of the highest honors—the most gratifying reward which the unthoughtful homage of a free people could accord to him—if we can feel the solemnity of this sudden call of an individual so esteemed, so honored, so surrounded by all that could contribute to his happiness, and so man—if we can truly appreciate the lesson which such a dispensation is calculated to impart, then, Senators, consequences the most beneficial may result from it. If it shall teach us to realize the comparative littleness of sublunary things—if it shall enable us in sincerity to feel that this transitory life in which we are sometimes struggling, in the bitter dissension which political parties or sectional divisions are but too apt to engender—the brief term of our continuance here is but a step in the series of infinite existence—a mere point at which man pauses to look around when he launches on eternity's ocean—if we can justly estimate ourselves, and rightly appreciate the duties which devolve upon us, we shall be enabled to rise from this melancholy event, and with salutary and beneficent lessons, and in the goodness of Providence, it was designed to impart. If, on the altar of our common country, we can sacrifice the bitterness of party and of sectional feeling—if, at this moment, when the heart of a great nation is palpitating with anxiety, we can come to the discharge of the high and solemn duties which are laid upon us with hearts purified by affliction, in the singleness and sincerity of purpose, and in the humility of spirit which becomes us, this melancholy dispensation of Providence will indeed have been productive of results most salutary to the great interests of the American people."

The very appropriate remarks of Mr. Bayly of Virginia, we copy at length, as follows:

MR. BAYLY said: Mr. Speaker, representing in part the native State of the illustrious dead, it may not be improper for me, in behalf of her delegation, to add a word to what has already been said. However much she may have differed with him while living, there is no one that mourns more deeply his sudden death. No State felt a loftier pride in his military achievements, or admired more his private virtues. None will drop a tear of more heartfelt sorrow upon his bier.

I hope it will not be deemed inappropriate for me to indulge in some reflections suggested by the occasion. On the second time, Mr. Speaker, in our political history, our Nation has been subjected to the trial of being administered by a President not elected by the people to that office. The first was severe enough; but this must be still more so. How different is our situation now from what it was then! Then, it is true, we were in a condition of high political excitement. But it was the elevation of one party, and the depression of another, that was the cause. Now we are in the midst of an angry sectional strife, threatening the very existence of the Government itself. If that crisis required prudence, moderation, and wisdom, to ensure success to the experiment, how much more will the one on which we now find ourselves demand the exercise of those high qualities. Sir, in the very midst of the tempest, when the sea is howling with rage, and when all is uncertainty and alarm, the captain has been unexpectedly swept from the deck, and the second in command has just taken charge of the helm. If this loss has added to their anxiety, it will increase the obligation of fidelity on the part of the crew, upon whose fidelity at last the safety of the ship depends. Sir, we owe it to ourselves, to those who have trusted us where we are—we owe it to mankind to save her from her perils.

Heretofore, when deluges have swept over the eastern continent, heaving off before them the vestiges of liberty, our country has been looked to as the Mount Ararat upon which the Ark, laden with all that was dear to liberty, might rest in safety. Shall we now see the internal fires which are kindled in its bosom, and convert it into a terrible volcano, erupting its dreadful lava, and spreading ruin and devastation around; an object to be avoided rather than sought? My ardent prayer is, that there is still enough of the spirit of our fathers among us to save mankind from this awful catastrophe.

Sir, as much as I have always admired our institutions, I am free to acknowledge that I have never seen their beauties in bolder relief than they are presented to my eyes at this moment. The scene which has just been enacted before us has converted my admiration, as I doubt not it has that of all of us, almost into idolatry itself. In the midst of such a crisis as the Union of these States never found itself in before—so threatening its downfall—in the very focus of the excitement which has produced it, we have seen the Executive branch of the Government, with all its enormous power, pass, without the conflict of dynasties, without the presence of a soldier, or even a police officer, so quietly from one set of hands to another, that but for the address which rests upon the brows of those around me, no one would conjecture that any thing unusual had occurred! Where else could such a scene be witnessed?

In the history of other Governments, it is painful to be found? Is there not enough—I appeal to my countrymen—in the reflections suggested by what is passing around us, to awaken the nation to a sense of that justice and patriotism by which alone can the blessings we enjoy be preserved to ourselves and mankind?

The funeral of the late President was to take place on Saturday last. The arrangements for it were on the most imposing scale. Gen. Winfield Scott was to have control of the Military arrangements and Commodore Warrington of the Naval. The Union of Saturday last says:

"There was a constant stream of visitors to the White House yesterday, for the purpose of honoring the deceased President. His remains are deposited in the east room, under a canopy, and amid suitable emblems, which strike every observer, and are arranged in the finest taste. The coffin is covered with black velvet, and ornamented with a wreath of oak leaves, and raised upon a platform, so as to give every one an opportunity of seeing his venerable face through a thick plate of glass, which is inserted on the lid of the coffin."

The crowd which will form the funeral procession will be immense. The avenue is already thronging with visitors; and we understand that at least fifteen hundred of the United States troops are expected, or have arrived, from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Norfolk, &c.

Immediately after the death of the President, the Cabinet officers waited upon Mr. Fillmore, announced the fact, and tendered him their resignations. It was understood that he would form a new Cabinet, but would take no steps towards it until after the burial of the late President. The Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, whose letter we publish in another column, indulges in some speculations as to the members of that body, and, among others, assigns a seat in it to Ex-Governor Graham, of this State. It is also rumored that Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, is to be another; but these are, of course, only conjectures which a day or so will dissipate.

Mr. Fillmore has been an Abolitionist. His published letters prove him to have been one when elected. What he is now, or what he will be, time and events must be left to determine. We hope for the best, but we fear the worst. The Whigs—Southern Whigs were warned of this very event; but in their partisan madness they would neither listen nor pause. We shall judge Mr. Fillmore fairly, and we can only hope that his Administration will prove beneficial to the South and to the Union. He may shake off his Abolition notions, and play the man. We shall soon see.

It is not known, of course, what effect Gen. Taylor's death will have upon the Slavery question. Some think Mr. Fillmore is for Mr. Clay's compromise—others think he is against it—and others appear to believe that he will either sustain Gen. Taylor's plan, or suggest one of his own.

Col. William R. King, of Alabama, was unanimously elected President of the Senate in place of Mr. Fillmore, and is of course acting Vice President of the United States. If Mr. Fillmore should die, he would succeed him as President. This honor could not have been conferred on any man more worthy to receive it.

We present below several articles from our exchanges on the new order of things.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS. As the death of the President has made necessary the induction of the Vice President into the Presidential office, it may be interesting to our readers to see the provisions of change in the Executive department, and the important provisions of the constitution as follows:

"In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, by declaring what officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

By the act of Congress, approved March 1st, 1792, it is provided:

"That in case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

Gen. Harrison died on the 4th of April, 1845, at 1 A. M. Mr. Tyler arrived at Washington on the 6th, at 11 A. M. He took the oath of office as President of the United States, at 12, the heads of departments waited upon him to take their respects. In that interview, he expressed his desire that they should continue to fill the places which they then occupied (a precedent which we are by no means anxious that Mr. Fillmore should follow.) He then took, before Mr. Cranch, Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, the usual oath to faithfully execute the office of President, and, to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. Judge Cranch, in his certificate of the oath, stated that Mr. Tyler appeared before him, and, "although he deems himself qualified to perform the duties and exercise the powers and office of President on the death of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, without any other oath than that which he has taken a Vice President, yet, as doubts may arise, and for greater caution, took and subscribed the foregoing oath." It has been usual for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to administer the oath, but this is not required by the constitution.

Congress was not in session when Mr. Tyler took office, and he therefore issued a kind of inaugural address through the newspapers. President Fillmore, we presume, will, at an early day, make some official communication to Congress.

RICHMOND TIMES.

All it now vague but eager speculation as to the death of the President's Taylor's death, and Mr. Fillmore's accession upon the 10th of July of the day. What part will Mr. Fillmore enact, armed as he is with the power and patronage of the government, and backed by a Northern majority? Will he act the conservative, national American, the President of all sections, and not of his own exclusively; throw himself boldly on the patriotic wave, and recommend and stand by the Union, and proper adjustment of the slavery question, and thereby crush the free-soil interest, save the Union, and deserve and win the grateful applause of rejoicing millions? We trust that, in this new crisis, he will see the policy and the propriety of such a course—but, we confess, our fears outweigh our hopes. Or, will he, to put down his rival in New York, mount the Free-soil chariot, out-Sewardize Seward, and dash furiously over the ruins of the Constitution, the South and the Union? The fate of the Union is in his hands. A Northern man as he is, he will be watched with keen vigilance, and no forbearance, by the South, who were disposed to extend charity to Gen. Taylor; and should Mr. Fillmore pursue the policy of the present Cabinet—should he, unlike Jackson, instead of doing all in his power to settle amicably the alarming boundary question between Texas and New Mexico, attempt to defend the claims of New Mexico by military force against Texas—should he, in a word, array himself against the constitutional rights of the South, that moment the Union will be gone, and President Fillmore will be crushed amidst its ruins. We trust that he will have the good sense, the patriotism, the courage, and act like an American statesman, and lend his influence to an adjustment of the question, with a due regard to the rights of all sections.

At all events, we have one consolation. The painful suspense, which has so long harassed the South, cannot longer continue. The issue must now be met at an early day, and the question must be decided, for weal or for woe. God grant that those high in authority may have the wisdom to do justice, save the Union, and protect our glorious confederacy from the horrors of civil war, and intestine discord!

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Rumors. The city is full of rumors concerning the formation of the new Cabinet. Among them the most current are that Mr. Webster is to have the Department of State, and that strenuous efforts are made for the retention of Messrs. Ewing and Collamer in the Interior and Post Office.

But the most difficult and delicate part of the arrangement is, as to the Southern members of the new Cabinet. Very few Southern men, we understand, can be found who will take office without some knowledge of the policy of the new President. Messrs. Berrien, Dawson, Taylor, King and Thompson, are spoken of for the Department of War and Navy. But a difficulty as to the two Senators arises from the knowledge that, if either were appointed to the Cabinet his place would be filled by a Democrat. Judge Arthur Hopkins, of Alabama, is spoken of as Attorney General. Governor Graham of North Carolina, is also reported to prominently for the War or Navy Departments.

Others are spoken of quite confidently, but their names are not put out, and we are not now at liberty to refer to them.

The Oration by L. D. Pender, Esq., at Tarborough, on the 4th instant, is spoken of in high terms of commendation by the Tarborough Press.

GOV. MANLY AND "THE BASIS."

The Register of Saturday last endeavors to evade our statement, that Gov. Manly had taken ground in the West against the present basis of representation in the Legislature. That paper argues that Gov. Manly is on the platform of the Convention that nominated him, and that he is only in favor of "consolidating" the people in regard to amendments to the Constitution. This, we repeat, is the position of the Register. As to the right of the people to alter or change their fundamental law, there can be difference of opinion; and the remarks of the Register on that point will, therefore, pass for nothing.

Now, we assert that Gov. Manly is not, according to the Register's own showing, on the platform of the Convention that nominated him. Seeing that the Star had copied the article from the Greensborough Patriot, in relation to the discussion at Salem, and knowing it would be exposed far and wide, if it persisted in suppressing it, the Register came out also on Saturday last with that article; and it is distinctly stated in this Communication to the Patriot—written by a Whig, published in a Whig paper, and copied into a Whig paper—that Gov. Manly took ground at Salem against the manner in which the School Fund is at present divided, denounced Col. Reid's vote to distribute that fund according to Federal population, and declared that the "poor white children of the West" had been deprived of "thousands of dollars annually" that justly belonged to them, by the "wealthy SLAVERYHOLDING Counties of the East." Our Whig friends will find this article from the Patriot, in the Register of Saturday last. And now, we would ask, is this in accordance with the resolves and the action of the late Whig Convention? Did that body take this ground? Did Gov. Manly take it in his "Sodom" Speech? No such thing. On the contrary, that Convention and its nominee were both silent on this subject, as they were also in relation to the basis of representation. We challenge the Register to deny these facts. Again: It is likewise stated, in the same article, that Gov. Manly dwelt in his Salem Speech upon the "gross injustice" of the present basis of representation in the Senate, and arraigned Col. Reid for being opposed to any change. What will the Register say to that? Does this look as if Gov. Manly was only deferring to the public will, and taking the ground only that Equal Suffrage ought to be submitted to the people?

Now we assert—whatever the Register may say to the contrary—that Gov. Manly HAS taken ground against the present basis of representation; and that he has left the inference strongly impressed upon the minds of the people whom he addressed, that, if elected Governor again, he would interest himself to have the Constitution altered in this regard, and the white basis substituted for the black and taxation basis.

We are responsible for what we say. But what is the position of the Register on this question? Is that paper with or against Gov. Manly? Let it speak out. Col. Reid has spoken out, and this journal has done the same. Is the Register for the Constitution as it is, in regard to the basis of representation; or is it in favor of the white basis? We have a right to an answer, and in the name of the people we demand an answer.

Again: The Register has not denied that Gov. Manly is in favor of this proposed change. It only talks generally, and evades. We now put the question distinctly, is Gov. Manly for or against the Federal basis of the Commons and the taxation basis of the Senate, in apportioning members of the Legislature? We ask the people to look into these things, and listen for the answer.

KEEP THIS BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

The following is an extract from Col. Reid's recent Address to the people of North Carolina:

"What is the dearest privilege of an American citizen? It is to exercise the great and inalienable right of suffrage. In advocating this reform I do not now, nor have I at any time, proposed to change the basis of Representation for either the Senate or House of Commons. Let that remain as it is. What I propose is, to permit every man who is now entitled to vote for the Commons, to vote also for the Senate."

Our basis of Representation for one branch of the Legislature is taxation, for the other it is federal population. The Abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. I regard their course on the subject as mischievous and dangerous, and I should regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the Legislature, fraught with equal mischief and danger."

We copy the following from the Greensborough Patriot, a Whig paper. The extract is from an account in that paper of the discussion at Salem between Messrs. Reid and Manly; and this account, published at length, may be found in the Raleigh Star of the 10th and the Register of the 13th instant.

"Gov. Manly then commenced a review of the public acts of Col. Reid, by calling the attention of the auditory to his (Col. Reid's) vote in the State Legislature on the bill establishing Common Schools. He gave a brief history of the origin and object of this School fund. He said the fund was created to school the white children of the State, and particularly the poor and ignorant portion; that the votes of Col. Reid had been to divert it from this purpose, and had been in part the means of this fund being divided among the Counties according to federal numbers, instead of being divided according to white population, as should have been done. That by these votes of Col. Reid's the West had lost thousands of dollars annually; and thus the wealthy slaveholding counties of the East, were enabled to send their children abroad to school, received an undue proportion of the School fund."

He next showed up to the satisfaction of all Col. Reid's hobby of "free suffrage"—that if the privilege of voting for Senators was allowed to every man now entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons, it would not, as Col. Reid contends, qualify the right of suffrage. For illustration: The county of Onslow, with 800 voters, is now entitled to a Senator, while the counties of Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, with 4000 voters, are only entitled to one Senator. This is a glorious reform indeed! Yet Reid was opposed to any change in the basis of representation to remedy this GROSS INJUSTICE!"

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

BALTIMORE, JULY 11—6 P. M. The Hibernia arrived at Halifax this morning.

At Liverpool on the 29th ult., Cotton closed quiet, but firm, at last weeks quotations.

Sales for the week upwards of 65,000 bales.

The weather continues fine.

Advices from manufacturing districts is satisfactory.

HAVRE. The Cotton market has been active since our last: prices have advanced two to two and a half francs.

Flour is dull, prices unchanged.

It gives us pleasure to state that the Senate yesterday, by a unanimous vote, made choice of the Hon. WILLIAM RUFUS KING, one of the Senators from the State of Alabama, to be President of the Senate, that post having been vacated by the transfer of the Vice President to the office of President of the United States.

Mr. King is a gentleman of ripe experience in the duties which he is now chosen to discharge, as well as in public affairs generally, for which he is equally fit by his personal qualities of uprightness, courtesy, and dignity of manners.

Nat. Intelligencer of Friday last.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of a venerable member of the Fraternity of Printers, in the person of ADAM RAMAGE, at the age of 90 years; during the greater part of his life having been widely known as the maker of the Printing Press which bore his name, the most worthy, upright, and friendly man was he; as many a man, who has known him for as many years as we, will, with us, bear witness.

For the North Carolina Standard.

GOV. MANLY'S CONDUCT IN THE WEST. Mr. Hoxner: If my information be correct concerning the course Gov. Manly is pursuing in the Western part of this State, it is enough to call down upon him the indignation of all honorable and upright men, both Whigs and Democrats.

In the West he is holding up a doctrine to abolish the present basis of representation in the House of Commons, granting thereby increased power to the West over the Eastern part of the State, who are the greatest tax-payers; and thus running directly to the East, and paying the way for taking all the taxes paid in the East, for extravagant Internal Improvements in the West. Is it possible that honest people of the West can sustain Gov. Manly in this great injustice? Do these people believe him to be sincere? Or do they believe he only holds that doctrine, while he is among them, for the purpose of getting their votes? Take either horn of the dilemma, and the West must lose. Can they think him sincere in this, knowing as they do that he is one of the Eastern people, and himself a considerable slaveholder? It is beneath the dignity, the justice, and the good sense of the Western people to listen to Gov. Manly on this point; and he deserves a heavy rebuke at their hands for thinking them so ignorant that he could impose upon them and mislead them.

Gov. Manly deserves a rebuke from the whole State, both Whigs and Democrats, because he showed so much ignorance in 1848 as to oppose Equal Suffrage to the utmost; and now, after Col. Reid has taught him better, he is for Equal Suffrage too, and more. "A man who knows when to follow him, and he is right in 1850 in advocating Equal Suffrage? He advocates close-fistedness to the poor soldiers, while on their way to Mexico; and he is now up to a white sparkling heat in favor of involving the State in an overwhelming debt for Rail Roads—a debt that can never be paid, without inflicting a heavy direct tax on the people, for no benefit. With this extravagant disposition he is now asking the people for the highest office in gift; while it is now beginning to be generally given up that the appropriation already made is nothing like sufficient to complete the Road. What say you, anti-slaveholders? Are you willing to bear all this burden only for the sake of a partyism—a partyism that puts nothing in your pockets and continually takes out? Col. Reid says, he has been in the Legislature he would not have voted for the Road, but he is in favor of a wise and judicious system of Internal Improvements. No we should all be. But is neither judicious nor wise to tax the many to benefit a few. Should the people re-elect Gov. Manly and a White Legislature, would he be surprised if the State debt is increased, during the four years of his Administration, four millions of dollars.

When will the Whigs profit by experience? David, a man after God's own heart, said in the 9th Psalm, 15th and 16th verses: "The heathen are like the pit that they made; in the net which they hid they have taken them, and in the net which they hid were their own feet taken." Again, in 1848, the Whigs elected Gen. Taylor President, and Mr. Fillmore Vice President. Mr. Fillmore is said to be a violent Abolitionist, and an enemy to Southern Internal Improvements. Gen. Taylor is dead, and this same Mr. Fillmore is now President of the United States, by Southern Whig votes. Thus "the Lord is vindicated by the judgment which he executeth," the wicked is snared in the work of his own hand!" And now this same people are charging Col. Reid with voting for the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill, when they have voted down upon the South an Abolition President. What will be the effect of all this, no one can tell. But I fear the effect will be the same, a separation of the Union will be the result.

I have only to add, that I hope all my friends will go to the polls and vote for David S. Reid.

The above was not written from party spirit, but for the good of both parties in this State.

BURWELL TEMPLE.

Wake, July 15, 1850.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA. The great fire in Philadelphia, mentioned in our last, resulted in the loss of five millions of dollars worth of property. Some three hundred houses were burned, fifty persons were killed by the explosions of Saltpetre, &c., and one hundred were wounded.

It is the heaviest calamity which has ever befallen that noble City. Twenty acres of the business portion of the City, were swept by the devouring flames. The Pennsylvania says:

"It is estimated that more than 3000 persons are rendered homeless by this disaster—as much as twenty acres of ground burnt over, and a loss in dwellings, merchandise and stock, of not less than five millions of dollars. The fire may be said to have consumed every house, but two on the east side of Second street, the greatest thoroughfare of the city, for a distance of about seven hundred feet—all the houses on Vine street, from the river to Second street, a distance of over seven hundred feet—all on Front and Vine streets for a distance of about 900 feet, and all on New Market from Vine to Callowhill. The district thus burnt over, comprises all the property from Ridgway & Budd's to Front street, down Front to New, up New to Second, along Second (including the intermediate streets to the wharves) to Callowhill, and thence on the wharf to the fourth store above Vine street. All the wood yards save one at Vine and the wharf are consumed."

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The President is dead in the White House. He breathed his last, at twenty-five minutes before eleven last night. He died from a complication of circumstances, including exposure and much imprudence in diet—ague and malaria—and the Cabinet afterward the Galphin case and the Texan difficulty, &c. He was worried to death. The place of his residence is the chosen resort of all the poisonous exhalations from the Potomac and the canal, as well as of pragmatic politicians. His Cabinet had been, for some time, a burden and blight on his popularity, and he was not able to shake them off, fearing that, in going farther, he would force employment in abusing him the Galphin case, and the Texan case presented difficulties, and brought upon him menaces and expostulations from his friends, and especially from Mr. Toombs and Mr. Stephens. Not well on the third of July, he exposed himself to the sun for two hours on Fourth. Dining late, he ate cucumber, cabbage and cherries, and drank milk. The next morning he had cholera morbus, and then, after that, a bilious remittent fever, which terminated in congestion. He preserved his faculties till five o'clock yesterday, after which he was but semi-conscious.

Gen. Taylor's last words were these: "I die—I am expecting the summons—I am ready to meet death—I have endeavored faithfully to discharge my duty—I am sorry to leave my friends."

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 11, 9 P. M.

The Cabinet Rumors—A Strong Team—Mr. Webster—The Galphin—The Texan—&c.

This morning the Hon. Henry Clay, and the Hon. Daniel Webster called President Fillmore, and spent some time in conversation. Shortly afterward it is said that the President sent telegraphic dispatches to Mr. Evans of Maine, and Governor Crittenden of Kentucky, requesting their attendance at Washington to take posts in the Cabinet.

Great efforts are making to induce Mr. Webster to accept the State Department, which it is understood has been tendered him.

Mr. Ewing is endeavoring to hold on, but the President has evidently determined that all the Galphin shall take up their bags and walk with as little delay as possible.

Major General Scott and suite, with Gen. Wool and Bankhead are to be here to take part in the funeral ceremonies.

Great excitation is manifested here at the news of the steamer Atlantic beating the crack Concord steamer nine hours and a half, allowing for twenty-four hours in difference of date.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 11.

Vice President pro tem.—The New Cabinet—Mr. Collamer—The Tarborough Press.

As I ventured to predict in my letter of yesterday, Mr. King of Alabama has been elected Vice President of the United States. Mr. King will, no doubt, fill the office with great dignity, and make an excellent presiding officer of the body of which he has been so many years back a distinguished member.

Mr. Dickinson of New York had been placed in nomination by a great number of his warm friends; but on stating that his name had been used without his knowledge or consent, and that, fearful that in times like these, when the country was unhappily agitated, the location of the two highest offices of the government in one and the same State, and that the feeling and desiring to restore harmony and fraternal relations by every means in his power, he declined being a candidate, the name of Mr. Dickinson was withdrawn and that of Mr. King substituted in its place. The election was unanimous.

The impression is now gaining ground that we shall have an entirely new Cabinet, and that the President will now write into old bottles. It is stated on tolerably good authority, that Mr. McKim of Pennsylvania will be called to the Department of the Interior, in the place of Mr. Ewing, (who may receive a foreign mission—possible to the Sandwich Islands); Mr. Evans of Maine to the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Meredith, and that Mr. Toombs of Georgia, or Mr. Graham of North Carolina, will be made Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Webster will be Secretary of State, and Mr. Clay Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. Mr. Benton will retire to private life after the 4th of March next.

It is understood that Mr. Collamer wishes to remain, on the ground of having been free from Galphinism, and the least offensive of his colleagues, and serving as a good report. If any of the Cabinet is spared, he will be the last.

The compromise bill will be so amended as to limit the State of California to her natural boundary, to the South, is a spur to Sierra Nevada, in latitude South of 35. The Texas boundary will be fixed at 34 North latitude.

SANTA FE.

We have by way of St. Louis, dated from Santa Fe to June 12th, leaving no doubt that the State Government has been formed. The election for State officers was to take place on the 20th.

The Utah Indians had given Mrs. White's child alive to the Apaches.

Lieut. Mason was drowned in the Rio Grande, recently.

THE CHOLERA.

The re-appearance of the Cholera upon its last year's line of march, enforces the necessity of thorough and systematic measures of purification in every city and town.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Intendant and Commissioners of Raleigh, on the 11th instant, present, W. D. Haywood, Intendant; John Primrose, E. B. Freeman, E. Smith, T. R. Fontaine, and S. W. Whiting, Commissioners; the following Resolutions were submitted by Mr. Whiting, and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we have heard with deep grief and intelligence which has reached us of the death of General Zachary Taylor, the President of the United States.

2. Resolved, That his exalted virtues as a man and patriot, and his brilliant career in arms, have endeared him to the whole people, and his loss should call forth their heartfelt sorrow.

3. Resolved, That in the agitated state of our Country, and the distraction of our public councils, this dispensation of Providence may justly be regarded as a great national calamity.

4. Resolved, That we approve the proposition of the Citizens to a tapt the 20th inst., as a day of public mourning, and will unite with them in rendering proper testimonials of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased.

5. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our fellow-citizens to suspend their occupations and close their places of business on that day, and that the citizens of the County be invited to unite with us in the ceremonies of the occasion.

The Committee appointed by the citizens on the 16th instant, submitted the following communication to the Board, which was then read:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a committee appointed on behalf of the citizens, to make suitable arrangements for paying a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the late President of the United States, respectfully suggest and request that your honorable Board make a suitable appropriation to defray the expenses of the occasion.

Very Respectfully,
GEO. W. HAYWOOD,
JAS. F. JORDAN,
JOHN H. MANLY,
SEATON GALES,
PERRIN BUSBEE,
Committee.

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